Early Republic

The first five Presidencies: Washington through Monroe

1789-1825

Name:_____

Chapter Goals & Mind Map

Big Question:

1. _____

_____

Focus Questions:

1. _____

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2. _____

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3. _____

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4. _____

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Vocabulary

Vocabulary

1. Inauguration
2. Precedent
3. Cabinet
4. National Debt
5. Speculator
6. Whiskey Rebellion
7. French Revolution
8. Foreign Policy
9. Neutrality Proclamation
10. Farewell Address
11. Democratic-Republicans
12. Federalists
13. XYZ Affair
14. Alien and Sedition Acts
15. Sedition
16. Democratic
17. Laissez Faire
18. Free Market Economy
19. Marbury v. Madison
20. Judicial Review
21. Louisiana Purchase
22. Expedition
23. Confederation
24. War Hawks
25. Nationalism
26. Battle of Tippecanoe
27. Battle of Lake Erie
28. Battle of New Orleans
29. Treaty of Ghent
30. Adams-Onis Treaty
31. Monroe Doctrine

1. _____:_____

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Notes

George Washington and the Creation of the Presidency

George Washington and the Creation of the Presidency

I. George Washington

a. **Overview**:

- **i.** Born: _____
- **ii.** Died: _____
- **iii.** Dates in Office: _____
- **iv.** Political Party: _____
- **v.** Wife: _____
- **vi.** Children: _____
- **vii.** Previous Occupations: _____, _____, _____, _____

b. **Washington Creates a Cabinet**

- **i.** Washington created _____departments to help him carry out his executive duties.
  1. 5 department
     - **a.** Department of _____
     - **b.** Department of _____
     - **c.** Department of _____
     - **d.** _____
     - **e.** _____
  2. Heads of these departments, called _____, made up Washington's Cabinet
     - **a.** Cabinet members _____ the President on their area of _____
       - **i.** Secretary of State _____

ii. Secretary of Treasury _____

iii. Secretary of War _____

iv. Attorney General _____

v. Postmaster General _____

b. Today there are _____Cabinet members.

c. **<u>Troubles Facing Washington's Presidency</u>**:

i. <u>Huge_____</u>

a. Alexander Hamilton wanted the federal government to pay off the nation's _____ from the _____.

a. Federal government would pay off _____ issued by _____ and _____ governments

2. _____ opposed Hamilton's plan.

a. Madison thought Hamilton's plan rewarded _____.

3. Hamilton and Madison compromise.

a. Congress agreed to pay off the national debt and in return the nation's _____ _____.

ii. <u>Whiskey Rebellion</u>

1. To raise money for Treasury, Congress approved a _____ on all _____ made and sold in U.S.

2. Tax hurt _____ because farmers grew corn and distilled it into liquor because _____ _____.
3. Farmers in _____ rebelled.
4. George Washington sent the _____ to put down the rebellion
   a. Rebels dispersed
   b. Organizers were _____ by Washington in a show of _____.
5. The farmers uprising in western Pennsylvania became known as the _____.
6. Whiskey Rebellion proved that the new federal government was much _____ than under the Articles of Confederation.

iii. <u>French Revolution</u>

1. In France, _____ and members of the _____ revolted and overthrew the king.
   a. The French revolution grew increasingly _____.
   b. Many French citizens were _____.
2. America was divided.
   a. Some Americans _____ the French revolution.
   b. Others condemned the revolution for being too _____.

3. Europe goes to war
   a. _____ went to war against _____ to stop the spread of _____
   b. France asked _____ for help
4. Washington adopts a _____ of _____
   a. Washington issued the _____ stating that the U.S. would not support _____.
   b. The U.S. would follow a policy of neutrality for the next _____years.

iv. Emergence of Political Parties
1. When Washington took office in 1789, the U.S. did _____
2. Early in Washington's presidency political disputes began to _____.
   d. Even before Washington left office, _____ political parties emerged and competed for power
      1. _____
      2. _____ (_____ for short)
   e. **Federalists**
      i. Lead by _____
      ii. _____
      iii. Mostly business owners in _____

iv. Favored _____

v. Favored _____

vi. Favored _____ of the Constitution to give power to _____

vii. Supported _____

f. **Republicans**

i. Lead by _____

ii. Favored _____

iii. Mostly _____ or _____

iv. _____ strong national government

v. Favored strong _____

vi. Favored _____

v. **Precedents Set by Washington:**

i. _____

ii. Policy of _____

iii. _____Term Limit

iv. _____

1. Warned against two things:

a. _____

b. _____

v. Coined term, "_____"

a. **Election of 1796**:

i. Political parties played a large role.

1. Federalists supported _____ &

_____

2. Republicans supported _____ &

_____

3. The candidate with the most Electoral College votes became President, the person with the 2nd most became Vice President.

4. _____ won Presidency, _____ became Vice President

John Adams and the Death of the Federalists

John Adams and the Death of the Federalists

I. John Adams

a. Overview:

i. Born: _____

ii. Died: _____

iii. Dates in Office: _____

iv. Political Party: _____

v. Wife: _____

vi. Children: _____

vii. Previous Occupations: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____, _____

b. Troubles Facing Adams Presidency:

i. _____ Affair

1. Early in Adam's presidency, _____ began to seize _____
2. Many Americans wanted _____.
3. To avoid war, Adam's sent _____ to _____ to discuss the issue.
4. French foreign minister _____ refused to see diplomats without a _____.
   a. He sent _____agents to collect the bribe.
5. Adams refused to pay: "_____ _____"

6. America began to build up its _____ for war.
7. This convinced France to _____
8. Adams never _____ the names of the 3 French agents sent to collect the bribe.
    a. Because of this the event became known as the _____

ii. Alien & Sedition Acts

1. **Alien Act**
    a. Most new _____ were voting for_____ and the _____.
    b. Alien Acts made it harder for Immigrants to become _____-no _____,no _____
    c. Federalists in congress passed act because it _____.

2. **Sedition Act**
    a. _____-Stirring up rebellion against Gov.
    b. Under new law, people were fined & jailed for _____.
    c. Law angered _____
        1. Violated _____

3. Alien & Sedition Acts eventually expired or were changed
    a. Acts hurt Adams & Federalists _____

c. **Election of 1800:**

i. _____ Election in U.S. History

1. _____ supported John Adams & Thomas Pinckney
2. _____supported Thomas Jefferson & Aaron Burr
3. Election was a _____
4. Jefferson & Burr both received _____ electoral votes
5. In case of tie, _____ votes to brake tie
   a. House vote tied _____times
   b. On the 36th voting the House, _____ became President

Thomas Jefferson and a New View of Government

Thomas Jefferson and a New View of Government

I. Thomas Jefferson:

a. Overview:

i. Born: _____

ii. Died: _____

iii. Dates in Office: _____

iv. Political Party: _____

v. Wife: _____ (_____)

vi. Children: _____

vii. Previous Occupations: _____, _____, _____, _____

b. Jefferson's View of Government:

i. Jefferson wanted a _____ role for the federal government

1. Jefferson believed the _____ made the national gov too _____ & too _____.
2. T.J. believed a large & strong national gov was a danger to _____ and _____.

ii. Jefferson reduced the size & power of the gov by:

1. Cut government _____
2. Asked Congress to repeal _____
3. Asked Congress to repeal _____
4. _____ those jailed by the Sedition Act
5. Reduced size of _____

iii. Jefferson also reduced the gov's role in the _____

1. T.J. believed in an economic idea called _____

   a. Believers in laissez faire economics think the gov should play as _____ a role as possible in a nation's _____ affairs.

2. Believers in laissez faire gov believe in a _____ _____

   a. In a free market, goods & services are exchanged with _____.

c. **Key Events:**

i. Supreme Court case _____ v. _____

1. Gave more power to the _____ by creating the precedent of _____

ii. Louisiana Purchase

1. The French controlled the city of _____ at the mouth of the _____

2. American _____ relied on the Mississippi River to get crops to _____

3. To ensure the river would never close, Jefferson tried to buy New Orleans from French ruler _____.

   a. Jefferson was willing to spend $___ million to buy New Orleans

4. Napoleon surprised Jefferson and offered to sell _____ to the U.S. for &$____ million.

5. Jefferson took it and _____ the size of the country.

iii. Lewis and Clark Expedition

1. Jefferson organized an expedition to explore the _____
2. _____ and _____ were chosen to lead it.
3. The expedition would last _____ years
4. The expedition opened the west for _____ an _____.

iv. Conflict with Barbary Pirates

1. Pirates from the Barbary States in _____ _____attacked American trading ships in the _____ Sea.
2. Barbary pirates were holding Americans for _____
3. 1805, Jefferson sent _____ to attack the capital city of _____
4. The Barbary pirates signed a _____ promising not to interfere with American shipping

d. Election of 1808:

i. After eight years of Democratic-Republican rule, the _____ Party was a shadow of its former self.

ii. Candidates:

1. Democratic-Republican: _____
2. Federalists: _____

iii. Results:

1. Madison _____ Pinckney with an electoral vote of _____ to _____.
2. A third party candidate, NY Governor_____ _____ received ___ Electoral College votes.

James Madison & the War of 1812

James Madison & the War of 1812

I. James Madison

a. Overview:

i. Born: _____

ii. Died: _____

iii. Dates in Office:_____

iv. Political Party: _____

v. Wife: _____

vi. Children: _____

vii. Previous Occupations: _____

II. The War of 1812

a. Background

i. Between 1790 and 1810, over _____ settlers moved west of the _____ Mountains into _____.

ii. Indians _____ white settlers

1. Built _____on Indian land
2. _____ Indians needed for food
3. _____ U.S. had made with tribes
   a._____often broke out between settlers and Native Americans

iii. Tecumseh's Rebellion

1. A Shawnee leader named _____and his brother _____ formed a _____ to keep settlers from moving west.

a. Tecumseh and his followers built a village on _____ in what is now Indiana.

b. Governor of Indian Territory, _____ _____, marched 1,000 soldiers to Tippecanoe and destroyed it the _____.

c. William Henry Harrison's soldiers won but the fighting was especially brutal due to the fact that the Indians were using _____ sold to them by the _____.

d. Americans were so outraged that the British would supply Native Americans with guns that many wanted to go to _____.

   i. Those who wanted to go to war were called _____

   ii. War Hawks were motivated by a strong sense of _____ and felt the British were treating us like were still a colony.

e. Congress Declares War

   i. England showed very little respect to the United States

      1. Provided _____ on the frontier

      2. _____ American Sailors

      3. _____American ports to stop trade with _____.

ii. June of 1812, in response to a request from _____, Congress declared war on England.

III. <u>The War of 1812</u>

a. The early days of the war

i. Due to Jefferson's _____of military spending the U.S. military _____ for war.

1. Navy only had _____ ships
2. Army was _____, inexperienced and _____ _____

b. Key battles:

i. Battle of _____

1. Captain _____ and his men built their own ships to battle the British.
2. Perry and his men stopped the British from invading from the _____ and pushed the British off of Lake Erie.

ii. Battle of _____

1. After the Battle of Lake Erie, _____ _____Harrison and his men pursued the British and Native American allies into Canada.
2. Harrison finished what he started at Tippecanoe and _____.

iii. **Battle of** _____

1. British quickly scattered the weaker American Army and marched on to _____
2. The British _____ much of D.C. including the _____, _____ and _____.

iv. **Battle of** _____

1. The British hoped to invade _____ by sea by going through Baltimore harbor.
2. In order to do so, the British would need to destroy _____ because it controlled entrance into the harbor.
3. British war ships bombarded Ft. McHenry from Sep 13-14.
4. The next morning the fort stood and the British retreated
   a. The events of that evening were recorded by _____ in a poem entitled the_____.

v. **Battle of** _____

1. Soldiers under the command of _____ defended New Orleans and blocked the British from attacking from the _____.
2. Jackson's army was mostly made up of _____ and _____

3. The British had more than _____ soldiers wounded or killed
4. Jackson lost _____
5. The Battle of New Orleans actually took place _____ after the war had ended.

c. The War Ends

i. The _____
   1. Signed in Ghent, _____ on December 24th, 1814
   2. U.S. and Britain agreed to _____
   3. John Quincy Adams~"_____ _____."

d. Effects of the War of 1812

i. Gave Americans new _____
ii. Gave Americans new _____
   1. _____
   2. _____
   3. _____
iii. _____

IV. Florida

a. At the beginning of Madison's Presidency, Florida belonged to _____.
b. According to the Pinckney Treaty of 1795, Spain was responsible for _____ within its territory.
c. Distracted by _____ in its South American colonies, Spain lost control of the _____ living in Florida.
    i. Seminoles went north and attacked farms and settlers living in _____.
    ii. The Seminoles also allowed _____ to live among them.
d. General _____ who was in charge of protecting settlers in Georgia, was ordered to put an end to the attacks.
e. Jackson ended the attacks by _____.
    i. Spain was furious.
    ii. President _____ and later President _____ defended Jackson's actions by pointing out Spain's failure to control the Seminoles.
    iii. Reluctantly, Spain accepted the loss of Florida.
    iv. The _____ Treaty of 1819 officially ceded Florida from Spain to the United States during James Monroe's Presidency.

f. Election of 1816:

iv. _____ was the popular and logical choice to follow Madison.

1. Served in Madison's administration as Secretary of _____ and Secretary of _____.
2. The Federalists were almost a _____.
   a. This would be the _____ election the Federalists took part in.

v. Candidates:

1. Democratic-Republican: _____
2. Federalists: _____

vi. Results:

1. Monroe won all but _____ states with an Electoral College vote of _____
2. Rufus King won only _____ states and received _____ Electoral College Votes.

James Monroe and a Stronger Foreign Policy

James Monroe and a Stronger Foreign [Policy

I. James Monroe

a. Overview:

i. Born: _____

ii. Died: _____

iii. Dates in Office:_____

iv. Political Party: _____

v. Wife: _____

vi. Children: _____

vii. Previous Occupations: _____

II. The Monroe Doctrine

a. Many Latin American countries were winning _____ from European nations

b. U.S. did not want European powers trying to _____countries in Latin America

c. President James Monroe issued the _____

i. Monroe Doctrine stated that

1. The U.S. would _____ in affairs of European nations or _____ of European nations

2. Warned European nations not to attempt to regain control of _____ Latin American countries

3. Stressed that the U.S. would "_____" any attempt by European nations to build new colonies in Americas

d. The U.S. would use the Monroe Doctrine to intervene in Latin America on several occasions

Effects of our early Presidents on our republic

I. Effects of the Presidencies of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe

a. During the Presidencies of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe:

i. The U.S. transformed from a _____, _____ nation to a legitimate country that competed for trade and respect on the world stage.

ii. The U.S. more than doubled in _____with the Louisiana Purchase

iii. _____ emerged to compete for governmental control.

iv. Events like the _____, the Louisiana Purchas, and the _____ proved that the government under the Constitution was strong enough to _____.

v. Events like dealing with the _____ and the establishment of the _____ proved that the United States had grown into an emerging power with influence on the _____ _____.

Resources

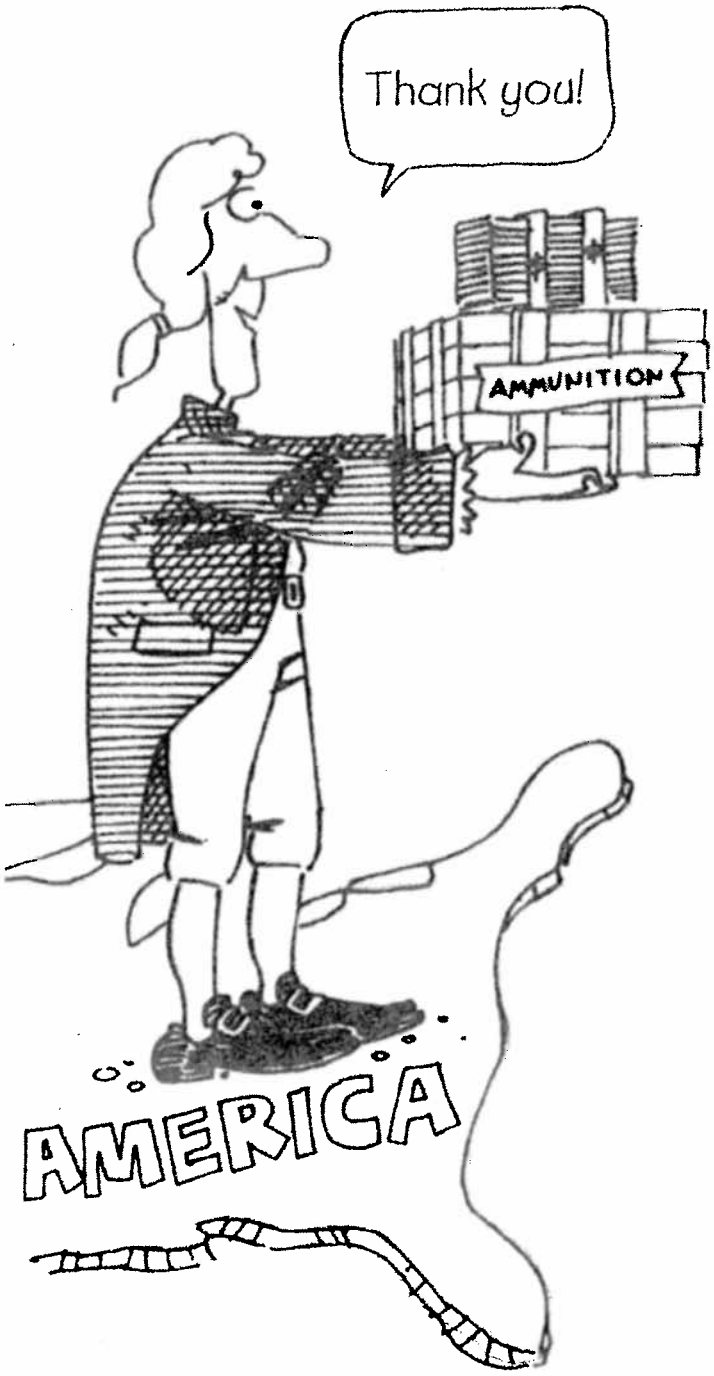
Name _____

Foreign Alliances

The first U.S. foreign alliance was with France during the Revolutionary War. This alliance caused President Washington many problems, and it is the reason he was strongly against permanent foreign alliances in his farewell speech.

At the beginning of the American Revolution, France secretly sent ammunition, money and supplies to the U.S. rebels. France did this because it had been fighting against Britain off and on for hundreds of years. The British had won the most recent war between them, the French and Indian War (1756-1763) and had taken away much French land. France wanted revenge against the British, so it was willing to help the Americans if it could do so secretly and safely. When the Americans won the Battle of Saratoga in October 1777, France agreed to a public treaty. In the Treaty of Amity and Commerce of 1778, France in effect recognized the U.S. as an independent nation. It also made a most-favored-nation trade treaty between the two countries, required France to help the U.S. fight the war against Britain and said each country would protect the other's land in America forever. The French then helped the United States win its independence.

France's own revolution started on July 14, 1789, only 10 weeks after Washington had become President. Then in February 1793, France declared war against Britain. This war lasted with only brief interruptions from 1793-1815. The U.S. was caught in the backwash from this war, especially since it still had a treaty with France. President Washington also had to deal with the divided loyalties of the U.S. citizens and the two political parties. The Federalists favored Britain, and the Democratic-Republicans supported France. Washington tried to solve this problem with the Proclamation of Neutrality in April 1793. He wanted the U.S. to withhold support from both countries.



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Name _____

Foreign Alliances

Both France and Britain did things that hurt and angered the U.S. They both made laws to keep the U.S. from trading with its enemy, and both captured American trading ships and goods. The British supplied arms to the Indians and encouraged them to attack frontier settlers. Edmond Genet, the French minister to the U.S., did things that insulted and embarrassed the American government. However, the U.S. was fortunate that France did not use the 1778 treaty to make America fight on its side to protect the West Indies.

Washington was able to keep the United States out of war during his two terms in office. The U.S. and France ended the troublesome treaty in 1800. But Presidents Adams, Jefferson and Madison had to deal with continuing problems caused by the war between France and Britain. Eventually the U.S. fought against Britain in the War of 1812. Washington's warning to stay away from European alliances became a national policy for nearly 150 years. For instance, before World Wars I and II, the U.S. tried not to take sides with either set of European nations.

Questions

1. Why was France willing to help the U.S. during the American Revolution?
2. How did the treaty with France cause problems for the United States?
3. Describe two events that drew the U.S. into the war between France and Britain.
4. What did President Washington do to try to keep the U.S. out of the war?
5. Washington's address also warned against political parties causing divisions in the nation. How did the two political parties increase the difficulties Washington faced?

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Name _____

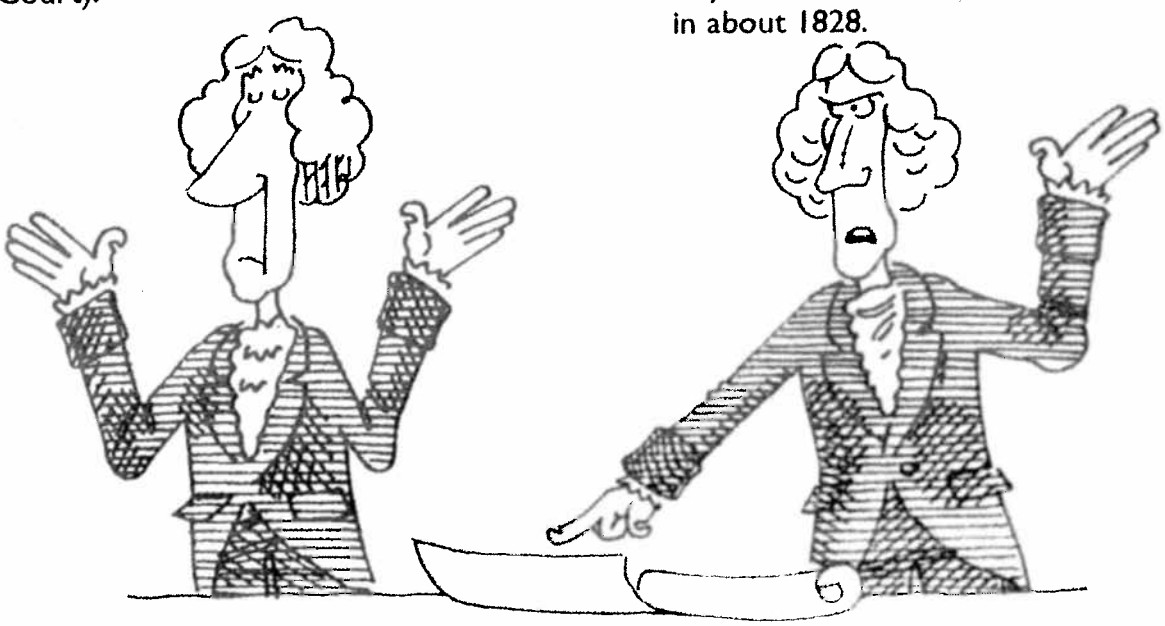
Political Parties

Federalists

1. Alexander Hamilton was the leader of the Federalists.
2. The Federalists were conservative.
3. Federalists favored Britain in the war between Britain and France.
4. Federalists wanted a strong central government.
5. The Federalists favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution (to give more power to the federal government).
6. Federalists favored the wealthy and the upper class.
7. Bankers, merchants, businessmen and manufacturers generally were members of the Federalist Party.
8. The only Federalist President was John Adams. (Washington tried not to favor any political party.)
9. The Federalist Party disappeared in 1820 (although there were still some Federalists in office, as in the Supreme Court).

Democratic-Republicans

1. Thomas Jefferson was the leader of the Democratic-Republicans.
2. The Democratic-Republicans were liberal.
3. Democratic-Republicans favored France in the war.
4. Democratic-Republicans wanted a weak central government and more power in the state governments–states' rights.
5. Democratic-Republicans favored a strict or exact interpretation of the Constitution (to keep more power with the state governments).
6. Democratic-Republicans favored the "common man"–farmers.
7. Farmers, factory workers, frontier people and immigrants were generally members of the Democratic-Republicans.
8. The Democratic-Republican Presidents were Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams.
9. The Democratic-Republican Party gave way to the even more liberal Democrats in about 1828.



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Name _____

Federalist Party vs. Democratic-Republican Party

1. The Constitution says that Congress has the power to raise taxes. In 1794, Congress put a tax on liquor. The farmers on the frontier of Pennsylvania refused to pay the tax in what came to be known as the Whiskey Rebellion. Which political party would have been most likely to support the right of the farmers to protest the tax? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

2. In 1795, John Jay negotiated a treaty between the United States and Britain. Part of the treaty said that the British could search any U.S. ship that they thought was carrying illegal goods to support France. Which political party would have been most likely to support this treaty? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

3. The Bill of Rights, the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, was ratified in 1791. The 10th Amendment says that all the powers not specifically given to the federal government belong to the states and the people of the U.S. Which political party would be most likely to support this amendment? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

4. General Anthony Wayne defeated 2000 Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on the Miami River in Ohio. In the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, the Native Americans gave up a large portion of the Ohio Valley frontier, and U.S. farmers began to settle there. Which political party would have been happiest about this development? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

5. The Secretary of the Treasury proposed a National Bank as part of his financial program for the United States. Surplus money from the Federal Treasury would be deposited in the bank. Although the Constitution says that the federal government can collect taxes, there is no mention of a federal bank. Which political party would most likely have supported the National Bank? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

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